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The Mercury.

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THE MERCURY PUBLISHING CO.

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A. H. SANBORN,)

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NEWPORT, R. I.

THE NEWPORT MERCURY was established in 1768, and is now in its one hundred and fifty-eighth year. It is the oldest newspaper in the United States, and with few exceptions, the oldest printed in the English language. It is a large quarto weekly of forty-eight columns, filled with interesting reading—editorial, state, local and general news, well selected subject matter and valuable farmers' and household departments. It is one of the best of its kind in this and other states, the limited space given to advertising is very valuable to business men.

Local Matters.

OUR 157TH ANNIVERSARY.

One hundred and fifty-seven years ago to-day, on June 19, 1768, the first number of the NEWPORT MERCURY was issued. It has been a weekly visitor to thousands of families in this City, State and in fact in every state in the Union and in foreign countries from that day to this.

We have before referred to the age of the MERCURY and certainly the history of anything whether it be animate or inanimate, that has had an existence so long a time, must possess an interest to those of the present age, consequently we propose to trace its history from 1768 to the present time as briefly as possible.

In 1717 James Franklin, who had learned the trade of printer in England, returned to Boston, and in 1721 started a paper called The New England Courant. It was the third paper at the time in the whole country. Some of his friends thought it was a wild project, and endeavored to dissuade him from it. They saw nothing but ruin before him and used every persuasion to lead him to abandon the enterprise. They thought that two newspapers were quite enough for a country like this. He had brought with him from London a Ramage Printing Press and a font of type, and for three years had employed himself (with his brother Ben as an apprentice) in doing Job Printing, so that it was of but little trouble for him to print the paper which was about the size of a sheet of foolscap paper. Soon after this there was cause for much dissatisfaction with the governing powers of Massachusetts, and the Courant was the peoples' advocate and attacked the government and its officers, together with the ministers of the gospel. It was a time of excitement and a little firebrand thrown into the community was sure to make a big fire. In 1722 the State authorities were sitting out a vessel to cruise after a pirate seen off Block Island, but the work was carried forward with great tardiness. An article appeared in the Courant purporting to be from a correspondent in this town which read thus:—

"We are advised from Boston, that the government of Massachusetts are fitting out a ship to go after the pirates, to be commanded by Captain Peter Papiller, and it is thought he will sail sometime this month, wind, and weather permitting."

This well pointed censure, in connection with the many slings and attacks that had preceded it, aroused the General Court to act in their defence without delay, consequently the following order was passed:—

In Council, June 14, 1722.
"Whereas, The paper, called the New England Courant, of this day's date, contains many passages in which the Holy Scriptures are perverted, and the Council Government, Ministers and People of this Province highly reflected on."

Ordered, That William Teller, Samuel Sewall, and Penn Townsend, Esqrs. with such of the honorable House of Representatives as shall join, are a committee to consider and report what is proper for the court to do thereon."

The report was—
"That James Franklin, the printer and publisher thereof (the Courant,) be strictly forbidden by this court to print or publish the New England Courant, or any other pamphlet or paper of the like nature, except it be approved by the Secretary of the Province, and the Justices of his Majesty's Sessions of the Peace for the County of Suffolk, at their next adjournment, be directed to take sufficient bonds of the said Franklin for twelve months' time."

The result was, that James was arrested and confined in jail four months, during which time Benjamin conducted the paper. When James was released he learned that Ben, had the good will of the people, and to show his displeasure he treated Ben. very harshly which induced him to leave his employ and go to Philadelphia. James resumed the publication of the Courant and continued it several years, but he was in continual fear of re-arrest and was induced by his brother John, who was living in this town, to remove here and establish a paper. He came here in 1733 and started the Rhode Island Gazette, but his health soon gave out and after some twenty issues were made, it was suspended and James died February 14, 1734-5, aged 36 years.

While James was publishing the Gazette, Ben. visited him and reconciled past differences and took his son James to Philadelphia and taught him the trade. The press and type remained here and were used for doing job work for the Colony. James the younger, having finished his trade returned to Newport where his mother still resided, and took the office; and books, with his imprint on them, dated 1762, are in the Redwood Library. On the 19th of June, 1768, he commenced the publication of the MERCURY, his uncle Ben. having given him a new front of type. It was of four pages, each page twelve inches in length and seven wide, a fac-simile of which was issued by the former proprietor of this paper in 1858. James is supposed to have died shortly after, as his mother, Ann Franklin, published the MERCURY previous to her death, which occurred April 19, 1763, in her 68th year. The grave stones of the elder James Franklin and his wife Ann, are to be found in our common burial ground, but the burial place of the younger James cannot be found.

Samuel Hall became proprietor in 1763, but about 1770 the office came into possession of Solomon Southwick. He continued to issue the paper until the British troops were about to take possession of the town. When the British fleet appeared in sight from Castle Hill, he had the press and type buried in the yard in the rear of what was formerly the Kilburn house on Broadway, but a tory who was knowing to the fact, gave the enemy the information; the materials were at once dug up and the weekly issues of the MERCURY were continued by the British during the three years they occupied this Island. When they evacuated the town the paper was taken charge of by Henry Barber who had been in the employ of Southwick. Mr. Barber continued its publication until September 16, 1800, when he died aged 53.

The paper announced Ann Barber as the publisher. Mrs. Barber was a widow when she married Henry Barber and her son, (Lewis Rousmanier) by her former husband was old enough to carry on the business. It was conducted in her name for several years, when William Barber, the eldest son of Henry, and Lewis Rousmanier formed a co-partnership under the firm name of Rousmanier & Barber. Rousmanier having become involved in mercantile difficulties took his own life May 6, 1820, in the 36th year of his age. John H. Barber, second son of Henry, then became co-partner, the firm name being William & J. H. Barber. William died October 23, 1841, aged 64 years, and John H. became sole proprietor and continued so until 1846 when he admitted his son William J. John H. died January 25, 1850, in the 68th year of his age, and his son continued sole proprietor until December 27 of the same year when he died, aged 25 years.

It was then purchased by George C. Mason and Fred A. Pratt, who published it under the firm name of Mason & Pratt. This was continued until February 15, 1854, when Mr. Mason withdrew and sold his interest to David M. Coggeshall. The firm of Coggeshall & Pratt existed until April 3, 1858, when Mr. Coggeshall sold his interest to William Messer and the firm name was F. A. Pratt & Co. Mr. Messer sold out December 12, 1863, to Mr. Pratt who remained as sole proprietor until November 16, 1872, when he disposed of the entire establishment to the present proprietor.

Thus it will be seen that the MERCURY has been issued uninterruptedly for one hundred and fifty-seven years, a fact which cannot be claimed by any other newspaper in America. It has always been conducted with care and with a view to make it a welcome weekly visitor, conservative in tone but independent in matters of general interest. Such we intend it shall continue.

The press upon which the MERCURY was first printed was the first one that Benjamin Franklin worked upon. His brother brought it from England in 1717 and when he moved from Boston to this town he brought it with him. It remained in the MERCURY office until 1850, when it was sold to John B. Murray of New York and by him presented to the Massachusetts Mechanics Association and is now held by that society in Boston. There is but one other press still in existence known to have been worked by the great Philosopher, and that is the one he worked upon in London in 1721 which may be seen in a glass case in the Patent Office in Washington.

As we look back through the files of the MERCURY we are enabled to peruse the history of the past—a history, at once instructive and interesting, for, in older times its columns were filled with reports of great moment concerning the affairs of all Europe. The movements of Napoleon during his twenty years of power were as interesting to the people of America as the acts of her own rulers and much of each issue was occupied with the details. The acts of our forefathers when daring to oppose the mother country, were fully detailed and often the caustic communications of those who dared to express their sentiments in the presence of Tories were printed in the MERCURY. But local affairs were not often touched upon and in this respect we find a marked change between conducting a newspaper in older times and that of the present, for it is now to that department that the greater portion of the people look for matters of most interest, in their home papers. But the History of Newport's men of enterprise has been often published and is familiar to most readers and as we look over the files of a hundred years we find their advertisements showing the great extent of their mercantile and commercial business.

The first office of publication was in the building on the Parade, where was also kept the town school, the upper part serving as a school room, and the lower story as a printing office. The imprint on the early copies reads, "Printed by James Franklin, at the Printing office under the town school, by whom subscriptions and advertisements are taken in." From there it was moved to the Bryer building on Long wharf. Here there was a reading-room connected with the office, which was the place of resort of Commodore Oliver H. Perry and his associates. The third location of the MERCURY was in the Hammett building on Thames street, opposite the Coe estate, where it remained thirty five years, when it was moved into the Vose building at the corner of Ferry wharf, now torn down. After a short time there, the next move was into the Gas Building, at the foot of Mary street. The Newton building, at Thames and Pelham streets, was the next home, and twenty-five years ago the present building was erected, where the paper, has since been published.

A Newport Girl.
One of the graduates of the Women's department of Brown University this year was Miss Almira Bashford Coffin of this city, the daughter of the late Clarence U. Coffin. She stood at the head of her class in nearly everything and carried off many of the honors. Miss Coffin was president of her class during her sophomore year. She was treasurer of the Kominans, the dramatic society of the college, during her junior year and president of the Student Government Association during her senior year. She was also elected to the honorary society of Phi Beta Kappa in her senior year. She was prominent in athletics during her college career, being captain of the gymnasium team the past three years. She received at commencement a prize for excellence in Greek, her rank being fully equal to that of the male member of the graduating class to whom was awarded the Foster Preminion.

Memory of General Greene.
The dedication of the monument erected to the memory of Gen. Nathaniel Greene on the Guilford battle ground at Greensboro, N. C. will take place on July 3d. Ex. Lieutenant Governor Burchard will deliver the address on that occasion, his subject being "Nathaniel Greene, the General." The lieutenant governor of Georgia will deliver an address on "Nathaniel Greene, a Citizen of Georgia."

Delegates from the Varnum Continentals and the Kentish Guards will be appointed within a few days and announced later. General Greene was a member of the Kentish Guards in the days of the Revolutionary War, when the organization was formed. He was a close friend of General James Mitchell Varnum, for whom the Varnum Continentals were named.

A Veteran.
Mr. William Allan, the oldest barber in the city in point of service completed fifty three years in the barbering business on Saturday of last week. He began business for himself on June 12, 1862. He was in business forty eight years on Thames street, most of the time on the site of the store now occupied by William B. Sherman, Jr. He has been for the last five years in his present location on Spring street. Mr. Allan can well be classed among our oldest business men.

At the commencement of the State University of Kentucky held at Lexington on the tenth instant Rev. Aquilla Webb formerly of this city, now of Louisville, was given the degree of Doctor of Laws.

School Committee.

At the regular monthly meeting of the school committee on Monday evening much business was transacted, including a few changes and promotions in teachers for next year. Previous to the regular business, Architect Weaver appeared before the committee and explained his new blue prints for the John Clarke school. He explained that the building could be built along these lines for the amount of money available, and that one year would be required for its construction. The committee voted to formally approve the plans, in order that the board of aldermen might take action to secure bids.

The report of Superintendent Lull contained the following items:
Total enrollment 3,962, average number belonging 3,628.5, average number attending 3412.8, per cent. of attendance 94.0, cases of tardiness 329, cases of dismissal 97, number who left school 27.
The total (3,962) shows an increase of 14 over last month and of 117 over the corresponding date last year.
In the Rogers the total enrollment is 610, the average number belonging 639, and the average number attending 618.5. The total is an increase of 42 over last year.
The 27 who left school gave the following reasons: Left city 7, to work 15, for illness 2, for poor record 3.

Board of Health.
To the 11 pupils reported since school opened last September must be added this month 2 for scarlet fever. These excluded 5 other public school pupils. The monthly report of the free dental clinic is as follows: Extractions 28, cleanings 53, treatments 6.
Grade IX.
In April this grade was asked the following questions, with the recorded results:

1.—Do you expect to go to the Rogers? Yes 169, No 27, per cent. 86. Probably 145 to 150 will enter next September, in addition to those who will enter from the parochial and out-of-town schools—perhaps 30 to 40.
2.—To some higher school next September, not Rogers? Yes 9.
3.—To some higher institution after the Rogers? Yes 100. This last answer includes the following: Colleges and technical schools, normal, army, navy, art, music, commercial, athletic, dramatic and divinity schools and also schools for preparing trained nurses.
4.—Vocation preferred? This question is asked to suggest to the pupils what they should be planning for the future, especially at this time of the year; for soon they must decide on their courses of study in the Rogers. The answers show their highest level of choice, and it is not expected that all will attain their ambition. Every year it seems evident from the answers that the future occupation preferred is in some cases not much more than a name. The principals have been asked since these returns were made to speak of several, especially of the private secretary. The boys' preferences are: Agriculturist, architect, army officer, artist, bookkeeper, building contractor, business man, cabinet maker, carpenter, chemist, civil engineer, draftsman, druggist, electrician, engineer (various kinds), jeweler, laundry work, lawyer, machinist, mail clerk, metal worker, minister, moving picture operator, musician, navy officer, physician, plumber, private secretary, physicist, restaurant keeper, sailor, stenographer-typist, surgeon, tailor, teacher, wireless operator. Young Men's Christian Association secretary.
The girls' preferences are: Actress, bookkeeper, designer, dressmaker, governess, hairdresser, illustrator, ladies' maid, librarian, manicurist, milliner, musician, pharmacist, private secretary, settlement worker, stenographer-typist, teacher, telephone operator.
Machinery, electricity and engineering particularly attract the boys; teaching, stenography-typewriting, nursing and private secretaryship appeal most to the girls.

Military Drill.

The drills have been in progress since May 4 on Tuesdays and Fridays from 4.30 to 5.30 in the afternoon. It is so late in the school year, and there are so many athletic attractions, the volunteer attendance is surprising. It shows how strong the appeal is to active boys. The average attendance to date is about 38.

In order that these volunteers, who hope to hold official positions in the battalion next year, may be well informed, 25 copies of "Infantry Tactics" have been purchased and distributed among the volunteers for study.

The report of Truant Officer Topham contained the following:

Number of cases investigated (reported by teachers), 171; number of cases of truancy (public 20, parochial 6), 26; number out for illness and other causes, 145; number of different children truant, 25; number found not attending school 6; number sent to parochial schools, 0; number of certificates issued (14-15 years), 5; number of certificates issued (15-16 years), 4.

On May 14 a boy, who was on parole, was returned to the Sockanosset School for truancy.

On May 19 a boy was arraigned as an habitual school truant. He pleaded guilty and was placed on probation.

On May 20, by request of his parents, a boy, an habitual school truant was locked up at the police station for about 10 hours.

On June 5 a boy and his mother were brought before the juvenile court on petition and summons, on account of the boy being an habitual school truant and for sleeping out. He was adjudged a delinquent child and was placed on probation. It was also found that the mother was a great deal to blame for the boy's actions. This was the first case brought before the court in this county under the new juvenile law.

Chairman Cozens of the finance committee presented the monthly finance report, and on his motion the

board voted to increase the tuition rates for non-resident pupils to the figures recommended by the committee last month. Dr. Darrah for the special committee recommended that two training classes be opened in September under the direct supervision of a qualified critic teacher; referred to the committee on teachers.

Mr. Peckham, Dr. Porter and Miss Hunter were re-elected trustees of the Teachers Retirement Fund, and it was announced that the fund is now about \$45,000, a check for \$5,874.26 having been received from the Southwick bequest, being one-third of the total bequest. The calendar for next year was adopted, the schools opening on September 13, and closing on June 23, with holidays about as usual.

The committee on teachers presented a long report, which was considered in executive session, the result being announced later, in open session. There were a number of increases in salaries, and several teachers were added to the number elected on permanent tenure. The resignations of Florence T. Carr and Hattie B. Sherman were accepted with regret. Kathryn Langen Connolly was elected an assistant in typewriting and stenography at the Rogers, and Eleanor M. Barker was elected an assistant in the Rogers on half time. There were not many changes in the list of teachers, the greater part now serving on permanent tenure.

The committee looked over samples submitted for uniforms for the cadets at the Rogers High School, but no action was taken. A chemical examination will be made of the quality of the cloth.

Progress on Broadway.

The new Broadway pavement is beginning to assume its finished condition, although it will be a number of weeks yet before the whole street is completed. The large load of wooden blocks arrived from Norfolk early in the week, and the work of hauling them to Broadway was at once begun. The blocks were carefully stacked up on the edge of the sidewalk on each side of the street, although it will be some time yet before there is use for those on the east side.

As soon as possible, the block layers got busy on the west side in that section that had been already prepared. The base is a solid concrete foundation, on which is spread a layer of smooth sand on which the blocks are laid. Sand is worked in between the blocks after a considerable stretch of the pavement is laid.

The street is still in a very much congested condition, and there is little chance of relief for a long time to come. The work on the tracks of the Newport and Providence railway has now reached the Court House, and the paving contractor is keeping close after the railroad men, ripping up the pavement on the west side of the tracks as fast as the progress on the tracks will permit. The concrete mixer follows close behind the excavators, so that a long stretch of the street is in progress of repair at one time. A large force of men is at work, and no time is being wasted. As soon as the west side of the street is completed, the Bay State Railway will have to tear up their tracks, and the east side will be finished up.

The worst part of the track work for both companies was completed when the switches and turn outs near the City Hall were lowered to the new grade, both companies working together to accomplish this. There has been no interruption of railway travel throughout the job, although the cars have been run over some remarkable serpentine curves. Had a car left the rails under these conditions it would have been a big job to get it back, as a drop into the trench would mean some distance.

There have been plenty of amateur inspectors to watch the laying of the wooden blocks, and the general consensus of opinion seems to be that they will be about right. The foundation ought to stand forever, and when the wooden blocks wear out, it ought not to be a very serious piece of work to replace them. The new pavement will be practically noiseless, which will be a blessing for those doing business on Broadway, in marked contrast to the Thames street pavement.

The changing of the grade near the City Hall will be a considerable job. The sidewalk on the west side of the street has already been raised a few inches and the next step will be to lower the street on the east side. This will not be begun however, until the work of excavating reaches that point. The grade of Bull street and Spring street will have to be changed somewhat also to agree with the new grade on Broadway.

Rev. Arthur Osborne Pritchard, formerly of this city, but now of Scarsdale-on-the-Hudson, will preach at the United Congregational Church tomorrow.

Mr. Charles T. Griffith has returned from a trip to Maine.

Moose Coming to Newport.

Newport will have a big gathering here next June, when the New England Field Day Convention of the Loyal Order of Moose will be held here. The convention proper comprises merely some 300 delegates who will be here for about three days, but the big field day generally carries a crowd that is estimated at about 30,000 whether the figures will shrink before next June remains to be seen. At any rate there will undoubtedly be quite a sizable crowd here one day next June.

The convention for this year has been held in Portland, Maine, this week, and the Newport delegates were determined to bring the next one to Newport. They had been working on their plans for a whole year, and when it came to a vote Newport was selected without opposition. As soon as the delegates return from Portland, work will at once be begun on plans for providing for the big crowd that is expected to come here.

In the election of officers on Wednesday, Mr. James W. Thompson of this city, assistant postmaster, was elected secretary and Mr. Charles E. Brice was made a member of the committee on credentials.

The Newport drill squad also captured the first prize in the competition drill, this giving them permanent possession of the Beckman cup, having taken first place in three successive years.

The Librarians.

The summer meeting of three library associations, Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island is being held at Newport and Jamestown, June 17, 18 and 19. The opening session was held Thursday morning at the Gardner House Jamestown, Mr. H. T. Dougherty, President of the R. I. Library Association, in the Chair. A very interesting paper prepared by Mr. William E. Foster of the Providence Public Library was read by Prof. Koopman of the John Hay Library. "Some Literary Memories of Newport" was the subject.

Miss Margaret Reynolds of Milwau-kee told them "How they do it in Wisconsin." The Program for Friday included visits to Newport Libraries, speeches at Easton's Beach, with a luncheon. Saturday ends the sessions, but it is hoped that those who can remain will enjoy the historic spots of Newport.

It is generally believed that when the new jitney ordinance goes into effect the first of July, requiring bonds for each car, and imposing other restrictions, there will be a sudden and marked decrease in the number of jitneys in operation here. Some of the operators seem to be satisfied with what they are making under present conditions, but if their expenses are increased they will not have much left for their wages. The necessity for a bond in the interests of the public has been emphasized by the number of accidents that have occurred in the last few weeks, the drivers of the cars not being financially responsible.

Mrs. Edwin T. Banning, formerly of this city, died at her home in San Diego, California, this week, after a long illness. With her husband and daughter, she removed to California several years ago, and had been in poor health practically all the time since then. She is survived by her husband, who is a prominent architect, and one daughter, Bernice Thornton Banning.

A member of the Russian Embassy staff knocked over a fire hydrant at the corner of Bellevue avenue and Church street Wednesday afternoon, while operating an automobile, with the result that the Water Works lost a large quantity of water. A new hydrant was set, but before some of the side streets were pretty well washed.

Private Albert Freeman of Fort Adams was drowned from a small boat off Fort Wetherill Tuesday afternoon, the body being recovered the next day. The remains have been sent to the home of his mother at Greenup, Ill., being escorted to the train Thursday afternoon by a detail from the Fort.

Work on the new police station has been practically completed, and the building will be turned over to the city within a short time. The furnishings have not yet arrived, but are expected soon, as is the new motor patrol wagon. There is still a balance left in the original appropriation.

Mr. Charles B. Heffernan of this city left Monday evening on a long vacation trip, which will take him as far south as Mexico, and as far north as Alaska, taking in the California exhibitions on the way. He is an employee of the Newport postoffice.

General and Mrs. William Ennis have gone to Ashland, N. H., for the summer, their Newport cottage being rented to Mr. Pedro Heeren, second secretary of the Spanish Embassy.

PENROD

By BOOTH TARKINGTON

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CHAPTER VIII CONTINUED

"I jump map," said Verman, with egreuous pride.

"He done 'at," interpreted Herman, chuckling. "Yessuh, done chop 'er spang off long 'go. He's a playin' wif a ax, an' I lay my finger on do' sili, an' I say, 'Verman, chop 'er off.' So Verman he chop 'er right spang off up to de roots. Yessuh!"

"What for?"

"Jes' to nothin'!"

"He hoe me hoe," remarked Verman.

"Yessuh, I told him to," said Herman, "an' he chop 'er off, an' 'er ain't sly oth' one evah grow on wheres de ole one use to grow. Nossuh!"

"But what'd you tell him to do it for?"

"Nothin'. I jes' said it 'at way—an' he jes' chop 'er off!"

Both brothers looked pleased and proud. Penrod's profound interest was flatteringly visible, a tribute to their unusualness.

"Hem bow gay," suggested Verman eagerly.

"Aw it!" said Herman. "Ow sishu Queene, she a growed up woman; she got a gothuh."

"Got a what?"

"Gothuh. Swellin' on her neck—grea' big swellin'. She heppin' mammy move in now. You look in de front room window wheres she sweepin'; you kin see it on her."

Penrod looked in the window and was rewarded by a fine view of Queene's goller. He had never before seen one, and only the lure of further conversation on the part of Verman brought him from the window.

"Verman say you 'bout pappy," explained Herman. "Mammy an' Queene move in town an' go git de house all fix up befo' pappy git out."

"Out of where?"

"Jall. Pappy cut a man, an' de police done kep' him in jail evah sense Chris-mus time, but day goin' tubn him loose agin' nex' week."

"What'd he cut the other man with?"

"Wif a pitehawk."

Penrod began to feel that a lifetime spent with this fascinating family were all too short. The brothers, glowing with amiability, were as enraptured as he. For the first time in their lives they moved in the rich glamour of sensationalism. Herman was prodigal of gesture with his right hand, and Verman, chuckling with delight, talked fluently, though somewhat concealously. They cheerfully agreed to keep the racecourse already beginning to be mentioned as "our 'coon" by Penrod—in Mr. Schofield's empty stable, and when the animal had been chained to the wall near the box of fat and supplied with a pan of fair water they assented to their new friend's suggestion (inspired by a fine sense of the artistic harmonies) that the heretofore nameless pet be christened Sherman, in honor of their deceased relative.

At this juncture was heard from the front yard the sound of that yodeling which is the peculiar accomplishment of those whose voices have not "changed." Penrod yodeled a response, and Samuel Williams appeared, a large bundle under his arm.

"Ray, Penrod!" was his greeting, casual enough from without; but, having entered, he stopped short and emitted a prodigious whistle. "Ya-a-y!" he then shouted. "Look at the 'coon!"

"I guess you better say, 'Look at the 'coon!'" Penrod returned promptly. "There's a good deal more'n him to look at too. Talk some, Verman!" Verman complied.

Sam was warmly interested. "What'd you say his name was?" he asked.

"Verman."

"How'd you spell it?"

"V-e-r-m-a-n," replied Penrod, having previously received this information from Herman.

"Oh!" said Sam.

"Point to sumpting, Herman," Penrod commanded, and Sam's excitement, when Herman pointed was sufficient to the occasion.

Penrod, the discoverer, continued his exploitation of the manifold wonders of the Sherman, Herman and Verman collection. With the air of a proprietor he escorted Sam into the alley for a good look at Queene (who seemed not to care for her increasing celebrity) and proceeded to a dramatic climax—the recital of the episode of the pitchfork and its consequences.

The cumulative effect was enormous, and could have but one possible result. The normal boy is always at least one half Barnum.

"Let's get up a SHOW!"

Penrod and Sam both claimed to have said it first, a question left unsettled in the cessaries of hurried preparation. The bundle under Sam's arm brought with it no definite purpose, proved to have been an inspiration. It consisted of broad sheets of light yellow wrapping paper, discarded by Sam's mother in her spring house-cleaning. There were half-filled cans and bottles of paint in the storeroom adjoining the carriage house and presently the side wall of the stable flamed information upon the passerby from a great and glowing poster.

"Penrod!" pointed requisite of all theatrical and untheatrical enterprises that provided subsequent arrangements proceeded with a fury of energy which transformed the empty hayloft. True, it is impossible to say just what the hayloft was transformed

into, but history warrantably clings to the statement that it was transformed. Duke and Sherman were secured to the rear wall at a considerable distance from each other after an exhibition of reluctance on the part of Duke, during which he displayed a nervous energy and agility almost miraculous in so small and middle-aged a dog. Benches were improvised for spectators; the rats were brought up; finally the rafters, cornerb and hay chute were ornamented with flags and strips of bunting from Sam Williams' attic, Sam returning from the excursion wearing an old silk hat and accompanied (on account of a rope) by a fine dachshund encountered on the highway. In the matter of personal decoration paint was generously used; an interpretation of the spiral, inclining to white and greens, becoming brilliantly effective upon the dark facial backgrounds of Herman and Verman, while the countenances of Sam and Penrod were each supplied with the black mustache and imperial, lacking which no professional showman can be esteemed conscientious.

It was regrettably decided in council that no attempt be made to add Queene to the list of exhibits, her brothers warmly declining to act as ambassadors in that cause. They were certain Queene would not like the idea, they said, and Herman picturesquely described her activity on occasions when she had been annoyed by too much attention to her appearance. However, Penrod's disappointment was alleviated by an inspiration which came to him in a moment of pondering upon the dachshund, and the entire party went forth to add an enlivening line to the poster.

They found a group of seven, including two adults, already gathered in the street to read and admire this work.

SCHOFIELD & WILLIAMS

BIG SHOW

ADMISSION 1 CENT OR 20 PINS

MUSEUM OF CURIOSITIES

Now GOING ON

SHERMAN HERMAN & VERMAN

THEIR FATHERS IN JAIL STARR

ED A MAN WITH A

PITCHFORK

SHERMAN THE WILD ANIMAL

CAPTURED IN AFRICA

HERMAN THE ONE FINGERED

TATTOOED WILD MAN VERMAN THE

SAVAGE TATTOOED WILD BOY

TALKS ONLY IN HIS NATIVE LANGUAGES. DO NOT FAIL TO SEE

DUKE THE INDIAN DOG ALSO

THE MICHIGAN TRAINED RATS

A heated argument took place between Sam and Penrod, the point at issue being settled finally by the drawing of straws, whereupon Penrod, with pardonable self-importance—in the presence of an audience now increased to nine—slowly painted the words inspired by the dachshund:

IMPORTANT DO NOT MISS THE

SOUTH AMERICAN DOG PART AL

LIGATOR.

CHAPTER IX.

The New Star.

SAM, Penrod, Herman and Verman withdrew in considerable state from nonpaying view and, repairing to the hay loft, declared the exhibition open to the public. Oral proclamation was made by Sam, and then the offering multitude was enticed by the seductive strains of a band, the two partners performing upon combs and paper, Herman and Verman upon tin pans with sticks.

The effect was immediate. Visitors appeared upon the stairway and sought admission. Herman and Verman took position among the exhibits, near the wall; Sam stood at the entrance officiating as barker and ticket seller, while Penrod, with decorous suavity, acted as curator, master of ceremonies and lecturer. He greeted the first to enter with a courtly bow. They consisted of Miss Rensselaire and her nursery governess, and they paid out cash for their admission.

"Walk in, lay-deez; walk right in. Pray do not obstruct the passageway," said Penrod in a remarkable voice. "Pray be seated. There is room for each and all."

Miss Rensselaire and governess were followed by Mr. George Basset and baby sister (which proves the perfection of George's character) and six or seven other neighborhood children, a most satisfactory audience, although, subsequent to Miss Rensselaire and governess, admission was wholly by pin.

"Gentilman and lay-deez," shouted Penrod. "I will first call your attention to our genuine South American dog, part alligator!" He pointed to the dachshund, and added, in his ordinary tone, "That's him." Straightway reassuming the character of showman, he belloyed: "Next, you see Duke, the genuine, full-blooded Indian dog from the far western plains and Rocky mountains. Next, the trained Michigan rats, captured way up there and trained to jump and run all around the box at the—at the—at the slightest pre-text!" He paused, partly to take breath and partly to enjoy his own surprised discovery that this phrase was in his vocabulary.

"At the slightest pre-text!" he repeated, and continued, cutting the action to the word: "I will now hammer upon the box, and each and all may see these genuine full-blooded Michigan rats perform at the slightest pre-text! There! (There's all they do now, but I and Sam are goin' to train 'em lots more before this afternoon.) Gentilman and lay-deez, I will kindly now call your attention to Sherman, the wild animal from Africa, costing the lives of the wild tiger and many of his companions. Next let me kindly introduce Herman and Verman. Their father got mad and stuck his pitchfork right inside of another man, exactly as promised upon the advertisements outside the big box, and got put in jail. Look at them, walk, gentlemen and lay-deez. There is no extra charge, and remember that you are each and all new looking at two wild tattered men which the father of is in jail. Point, Herman. Each and all will have a chance to see. Point to sumpting, lay-deez. This is the only genuine one fingered tattered wild man. Last on the program, gentlemen and lay-deez, we have Verman, the savage tattered wild boy, that can't speak

only his native foreign languages. Talk some, Verman!"

Verman obliged and made an instantaneous hit. He was encircled rapturously again and again, and, thrilling with the unique pleasure of being appreciated and understood at the same time, would have talked all day but too gladly. Sam Williams, however, with a true showman's foresight, whispered to Penrod, who rang down on the monologue.

"Gentilman and lay-deez, this closes our performance. Pray pass out quietly and with as little jostling as possible. As soon as you are all out there's goin' to be a new performance, and each and all are welcome at the same and simple price of admission. Pray pass out quietly and with as little jostling as possible."

Forthwith the Schofield & Williams military band began a second overture, in which something vaguely like a tune was at times distinguishable, and all of the first audience returned, most of them having occupied the interval in hasty excursions for more pins, Miss Rensselaire and governess, however, again paying coin of the republic and receiving deference and the best seats accordingly. And when a third performance found all of the same inveterate patrons once more crowding the auditorium and seven recruits added the pleasurable excitement of the partners in their venture will be understood by any one who has seen a metropolitan manager strolling about the foyer of his theater some evening during the earlier stages of an assured "phenomenal run."

From the first there was no question which feature of the entertainment was the attraction extraordinary. Verman—Verman, the savage tattered wild boy, speaking only his native foreign languages—Verman was a triumph! Benning, wreathed in smiles, melodious, incredibly fluent, he had but to open his lips and a dead hush fell upon the audience. Breathless, they leaned forward, hanging upon his every syllable, and when Penrod checked the flow, burst into thunders of applause, which Verman received with happy laughter.

Alas, he delayed not over long to display all the egotism of a new star, but for a time there was no caprice of his too eccentric to be forgiven. During Penrod's lecture upon the other curios the tattered wild boy continually stamped his foot, grunted and gesticulated, tapping his tiny chest and pointing to himself as it were to say, "Wait for me; I am the big show."

So soon they learn; so soon they learn! And (again alas) this spoiled darling of public favor, like many another, was fated to know in good time the fickleness of that favor.

But during all the morning performance he was the idol of his audience and looked it. The climax of his popularity came during the fifth overture of the Schofield & Williams military band, when the music was quite drowned in the agitated clamors of Miss Rensselaire, who was endeavoring to ascend the stairs in spite of the physical dissipation of her governess.

"I won't go home to lunch!" screamed Miss Rensselaire, her voice accompanied by a sound of ripping. "I will hear the tattered wild boy talk some more! It's lovely—I will hear him talk! I will! I will! I want to listen to Verman—I want to—I want to!"

Wallah, she was borne away, of her sex not the first to be fascinated by obscenity nor the last to champion its elegance.

Verman was almost unendurable after this, but like many, many other managers, Schofield & Williams restrained their choleric and even laughed falsely when their principal attraction essayed the role of a comedian in private and capered and squawked in sheer, famous vanity.

The first performance of the afternoon rivaled the successes of the morning, and, although Miss Rensselaire was detained at home, thus drying up the single source of cash income developed before lunch, Madame Levy appeared, escorting Marjorie Jones, and paid coin for two admissions, dropping the money into Sam's hand with a careless—may, a contemptuous—gesture. At sight of Marjorie, Penrod Schofield flushed under his new mustache (repainted since noon and lectured as he had never lectured before. A new grace invested his every gesture, a new consciousness rang in his voice, a simple and manly pomposity marked his every walk as he passed from curio to curio, and when he fearlessly handled the box of pins and hammered upon it with cool insouciance he beheld, for the first time in his life, a part of admiration edifying in Marjorie's lovely eye, a certain softening of that eye. And then Verman spoke—and Penrod was forgotten. Marjorie's eye rested upon him no more.

A heavily equipped chauffeur ascended the stairway, bearing the message that Mrs. Levy awaited her son and his lady. Thereupon, having deviated the last sound permitted by the managers to issue from Verman, Mr. Levy and Miss Jones departed to a real mansion at a real theater, the happy eyes of Marjorie looking back softly over her shoulder—but only at the tattered wild boy. Nearly always it is woman who puts the thing into life.

After this, perhaps because of sated curiosity, perhaps on account of a pin feeling, the audience began to languish. Only four responded to the next call of the band. The four dwindled to three; finally the entertainment was given for one more auditor, and Schofield & Williams looked depressed. Then followed an interval when the band played in vain.

About 5 o'clock Schofield & Williams were pleasantly discussing various unpromising devices for starting the public into a renewal of interest, when another patron unexpectedly appeared and paid a cent for his admission. News of the Big Show and Mu-



"I want to listen to Verman—I want to—I want to!"

seum of Curiosities had at last penetrated the far, cold spaces of intellectual inertia, for this new patron consisted of no less than Roderick Magworth Bitts, Jr., escaped in a white "sailor suit" from the manor during a period of severe maternal and tutorial preoccupation.

He seated himself without parley, and the performance was offered for his entertainment with admirable conscientiousness. True to the Lady Clara caste and training, Roderick's pale, fast face expressed nothing except an imperious superiority and, as he sat, cold and unimpressed upon the front bench, like a large, white lump, it must be said that he made a discouraging audience "to play to." He was not, however, unresponsive—far from it. He offered comment very chilling to the warm grandiloquence of the orator.

"That's my Uncle Ethelbert's dachshund," he remarked at the beginning of the lecture. "You better take him back if you don't want to get arrested." And when Penrod, rather uneasily ignoring the interruption, proceeded to the exploitation of the genuine, full-blooded Indian dog, Duke, "Why don't you try to give that old dog away?" asked Roderick. "You couldn't sell him."

"My papa would buy me a lots better coon than that," was the information volunteered a little later, "only I wouldn't want the nasty old thing!"

Herman of the missing finger obtained no greater indulgence. "Pooh!" said Roderick. "We have two fox terriers in our stables that took prizes at the kennel show, and their tails were bit off. There's a man that always bites fox terriers' tails off."

"Oh, my gosh, what a Hell!" exclaimed Sam Williams ignorantly. "Go on with the show, whether he likes it or not, Penrod. He's paid his money."

Verman, confident in his own singular powers, chuckled openly at the failure of the other attractions to charm the frosty visitor, and when his turn came poured forth a torrent of conversation which was straightway dammed.

"Rotten!" said Mr. Bitts languidly. "Anybody could talk like that. I could do it if I wanted to."

Verman paused suddenly.

"Yes, you could!" exclaimed Penrod, stung. "Let's hear you do it then."

"Yessir!" the other partner shouted. "Let's just hear you do it!"

"I said I could if I wanted to," responded Roderick. "I didn't say I would."

"Yarl! Knows he can't!" sneered Sam.

"I can, too, if I try."

"Well, let's hear you try."

So challenged, the visitor did try, but in the absence of an impartial jury his effort was considered so pronounced a failure that he was howled down, derided and mocked with great clamors.

"Anyway," said Roderick when things had quieted down, "if I couldn't get up a better show than this I'd sell out and leave town."

Not having enough presence of mind to inquire what he would sell out, his adversaries replied with mere formless yells of scorn.

"I could get up a better show than this with my left hand," Roderick asserted.

"Well, what would you have in your ole show?" asked Penrod, condescending to language.

"That's all right what I'd have. I'd have enough."

"You couldn't get Herman and Verman in your ole show."

"No, and I wouldn't want 'em, either."

"Well, what would you have?" insisted Penrod derisively. "You'd have to have sumpting. You couldn't be a show yourself."

"How do you know?" This was but meandering while waiting for ideas and evoked another yell.

"You think you could be a show all by yourself?" demanded Penrod.

"How do you know I couldn't?"

Two white boys and two black boys shrieked their scorn of the boaster.

"I could too!" Roderick raised his voice to a sudden howl, obtaining a hearing.

"Well, why don't you tell us how?"

"Well, I know how, all right," said Roderick. "If anybody asks you you can just tell him I know how, all right."

"Why, you can't do anything," Sam began argumentatively. "You talk about being a show all by yourself. What could you try to do? Show us sumpting you can do."

"I didn't say I was going to do anything," returned the badgered one, still

brading.

"Well, then, how'd you be a show?" Penrod demanded. "We got a show here, even if Herman didn't point or Verman didn't talk. Their father stabbed a man with a pitchfork, I guess, didn't he?"

"How do I know?"

"Well, I guess he's in jail, ain't he?"

"Well, what if their father is in jail? I didn't say he wasn't, did I?"

"Well, your father, ain't in jail, is he?"

"Well, I never said he was, did I?"

"Well, then," continued Penrod, "how could you be a show?"

He stopped abruptly, staring at Roderick, the birth of an idea plainly visible in his altered expression. He had suddenly remembered his intention to ask Roderick Magworth Bitts, Jr., about Rena Magworth, and his recollection collided in his mind with the irritation produced by Roderick's claiming some mysterious attainment which would warrant his setting up as a show in his single person. Penrod's whole manner changed instantly.

"Roderick," he asked, almost overwhelmed by a presence of something vast and magnificent, "Roderick, are you any relation of Rena Magworth?"

Roderick had never heard of Rena Magworth, although a concentration of the questions yesterday pronounced upon her had burned, black and horrible, upon the face of every newspaper in the country. He was not allowed to read the journals of the day, and his family's indignation over the scurrilous coincidence of the name had not been expressed in his presence. But he saw that it was an awesome name to Penrod Schofield and Samuel Williams. Even Herman and Verman, though lacking many educational advantages on account of a long residence in the country, were informed on the subject of Rena Magworth through hearsay, and they joined in the portentous silence.

"Roderick," repeated Penrod, "honest, is Rena Magworth some relation of yours?"

There is no obsession more dangerous to the victims than a conviction—especially an inherited one—of superiority; this world is so full of Missourians. And from his earliest years Roderick Magworth Bitts, Jr., had been trained to believe in the importance of the Magworth family. At every meal he absorbed a sense of Magworth greatness, and yet in his infrequent meetings with persons of his own age and sex he was treated as negligible. Now dimly he perceived that there was a Magworth claim of some sort which was impressive, even to the boys. Magworth blood was the essential of all true distinction in the world, he knew. Consequently, having been driven into a cul-de-sac as a result of flagrant and unfounded boasting, he was ready to take advantage of what appeared to be a triumphal way out.

"Roderick," said Penrod again, with solemnity, "is Rena Magworth some relation of yours?"

"Is she, Roderick?" asked Sam, almost hoarsely.

"She's my aunt!" shouted Roderick.

CHAPTER X.

Retiring From the Show Business.

SAMUEL followed. Sam and Penrod, spellbound, gazed upon Roderick Magworth Bitts, Jr.

So did Herman and Verman. Roderick's staggering he had changed the face of things utterly. No one questioned it; no one realized that it was much too good to be true.

"Roderick," said Penrod in a voice tremulous with hope, "Roderick, will you join our show?"

Roderick joined.

Even he could see that the offer implied his being starred as the paramount attraction of a new order of things. It was obvious that he had swelled out suddenly, in the estimation of the other boys, to that importance which he had been taught to believe his native gift and natural right. The sensation was pleasant. He had often been treated with effusion by grownup callers and by acquaintances of his mother and sisters. He had heard ladies speak of him as "charming" and "that delightful child," and little girls had sometimes shown him deference, but until this moment no boy had ever allowed him for one moment to presume even to equality. Now, in a trice he was not only admitted to comradeship, but patently valued as something rare and sacred, to be acclaimed and pedestaled. In fact, the very first thing that Schofield & Williams did was to find a box for him to stand upon.

The misgivings roused in Roderick's bosom by the subsequent activities of the firm were not bothersome enough to make him forego his prominence as Exhibit A. He was not a "quick minded" boy, and it was long and much happened before he thoroughly comprehended the causes of his new celebrity. He had a shadowy feeling that if the affair came to be heard of at home it might not be liked, but, intoxicated by the glamour and waste which surrounded a public character, he made no protest. On the contrary, he entered wholeheartedly into the preparations for the new show. Assuming, with Sam's assistance, a blue mustache and "sideburns," he helped in the painting of a new poster, which, supplanting the old one on the wall of the stable facing the cross street, screamed bloody murder at the passers in that rather populous thoroughfare:

SCHOFIELD & WILLIAMS

NEW BIG SHOW

RODERICK MAGWORTH BITTS JR

ONLY LIVING NEPHEW

OF

RENA MAGWORTH

THE FAMOUS

MURDERESS GOING TO BE HUNG

NEXT JULY KILLED EIGHT PEOPLE

PUT ARSINECK IN THEIR MILK ALSO

SHERMAN HERMAN AND VERMAN

THE MICHIGAN RATS DOG PART

ALLIGATOR DUKE THE GENUINE

INDIAN DOG ADMISSION 1 CENT OR 20 PINS SAME AS BEFORE DO NOT MISS THIS CHANCE TO SEE Roderick

ONLY LIVING NEPHEW OF RENA MAGWORTH THE GREAT FAMOUS

Continued on page three

MURDERESS

GOING TO BE HUNG

HUNG

Megaphones were constructed out of heavy wrapping paper, and Penrod, Sam and Herman set out in different directions, delivering vocally the inflammatory proclamation of the poster to a large section of the residential quarter and leaving Roderick Magworth Bitts, Jr., with Verman in the left, shielded from all dead-end eyes. Upon the return of the behelds the Schofield & Williams military band played deafeningly, and an awakened public once more thronged to fill the coffers of the firm.

Prosperity smiled again. The very first audience after the acquisition of Roderick was larger than the largest of the morning. Master Bitts, the only exhibit placed upon a box, was a super-curio. All eyes fastened upon him and remained, hungrily feasting, through-out Penrod's luminous oration.

But the glory of one light must ever be the dimming of another. We dwell in a vale of sorrows, and cobwebs spin fastest upon laurel. Verman, the tattered wild boy, speaking only in his native foreign languages, Verman the gay, Verman the caper, capered no more, he chuckled no more, he beckoned no more nor tapped his chest nor writhed his idiotic face in smiles. Gone, all gone, were his little artifices for attracting the general attention to himself. Gone was every engaging mannerism which had endeared him to the mercurial public. He squatted against the wall and glowered at the new sensation. It was the old story—the old, old story—of too much temperament. Verman was suffering from artistic jealousy.

The second audience contained a cash-paying adult, a spectacle young man whose poignant attention was very flattering. He remained after the lecture and put a few questions to Roderick, which were answered rather confusedly upon promptings from Penrod.

The young man went away without having stated the object of his interrogations, but it became quite plain later in the day. This same object caused the expected young

TO SHUT VOLCANOES.

Startling Discovery Made by An Australian.

Volcanoes can easily be extinguished, says the New York Herald. A New Zealand man claims (and there are many who agree with him) to have discovered a liquid by means of which volcanoes may be extinguished quickly whether active or threatening.

Many diseases of the human body are in the same manner as volcanoes. Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Kidney Disorders, Female Diseases and many others all begin with a slight run of pain and distress, and if not treated in time will burst forth in all their fury, causing all who are so afflicted the most intense suffering and making life a complete burden.

That a liquid has been discovered that will extinguish these volcanic propensities of disease, whether active or threatening, is not only certain but a material fact.

DR. DAVID KENNEDY'S FAVORITE REMEDY is this liquid discovery. THE WONDERFUL CURATIVE powers of this famous remedy have cut a new path through the field of medicine, sweeping with it a startling record of tremendous success.

Druggists sell it in New York and the regular \$1.00 also bottles.

Sample bottle, enough for trial, freely mailed. Dr. David Kennedy Corporation, Rondout, N. Y.

Dr. David Kennedy's Magic Eye Salve for all diseases or inflammations of the Eye. 50c.

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close relations of woman sentenced to hang. Angry denial by Mrs. H. Magworth Hitts. Relationship admitted by younger member of family. 15th statement confirmed by boy friends.

"Don't!" said Mrs. Williams, addressing her husband, vehemently. "We've all read it a dozen times. We've got plenty of trouble on our hands without hearing that again!"

Singularly enough, Mrs. Williams did not look troubled; she looked as if she were trying to look troubled. Mrs. Schofield wore a similar expression. So did Mr. Schofield. So did Mr. Williams.

"What did she say when she called you up?" Mrs. Schofield inquired breathlessly of Mrs. Williams.

"She could hardly speak at first, and then when she did talk she talked so fast I couldn't understand most of it, and—"

"It was just the same when she tried to talk to me," said Mrs. Schofield, nodding.

"I never did hear any one in such a state before," continued Mrs. Williams. "So furious!"

"Quite justly, of course," said Mrs. Schofield.

"Of course, and she said Penrod and Sam had enticed Roderick away from home—usually he's not allowed to go outside the yard except with his tutor or a servant—and had told him to say that horrible creature was his aunt!"

"How in the world do you suppose Sam and Penrod ever thought of such a thing as that?" exclaimed Mrs. Schofield. "It must have been made up just for their 'show.' Della says there were just streams going in and out all day. Of course it wouldn't have happened, but this was the day Margaret and I spent every month in the country with Aunt Sarah, and I didn't dream!"

"She said one thing I thought rather facetious," interrupted Mrs. Williams. "Of course we must allow for her being dreadfully excited and wrought up, but I do think it wasn't quite delicate."



He Propelled Himself into the Chute and Shot Down.

In her, and she's usually the very soul of delicacy. She said that Roderick had never been allowed to associate with common boys."

"Mention Sam and Penrod," said Mrs. Schofield. "Yes, she said that to me too."

"She said that the most awful thing about it," Mrs. Williams went on, "was that, though she's going to prosecute the newspapers, many people would always believe the story, and—"

"Yes, I imagine they will," said Mrs. Schofield, nodding. "Of course you and I and everybody who really knows the Hitts and Magworth families understand the perfect absurdity of it. But I suppose there are ever so many who'll believe it, no matter what the Hitts and Magworths say."

"Hundreds and hundreds!" said Mrs. Williams. "I'm afraid it will be a great comedown for them."

"I'm afraid so," said Mrs. Schofield, nodding. "A very great one—yes, a very, very great one."

"Well," observed Mrs. Williams after a thoughtful pause, "there's only one thing to be done, and I suppose it had better be done right away."

She glanced toward the two gentlemen.

"Certainly," Mr. Schofield agreed. "But where are they?"

"Have you looked in the stable?" asked his wife.

"I searched it. They've probably started for the far west."

"Did you look in the sawdust box?"

"No, I didn't."

"Then that's where they are."

Thus in the early twilight the now historic stable was approached by two fathers charged to do the only thing to be done. They entered the storeroom. "Penrod!" said Mr. Schofield. "Sam!" said Mr. Williams. Nothing disturbed the twilight hush. But by means of a ladder brought from the carriage house Mr. Schofield mounted to the top of the sawdust box. He looked within and discerned the dim outlines of three quiet figures, the third being that of a small dog.

The two boys rose upon command, descended the ladder after Mr. Schofield, bringing Duke with them, and stood before the authors of their being, who bent upon them sinister and threatening brows. With hanging heads and despondent countenances, each still ornamented with a mustache and an imperial, Penrod and Sam awaited sentence.

This is a boy's lot: Anything he does, anything whatever, may afterward turn out to have been a crime—he never knows.

And punishment and clemency are alike inexplicable.

Mr. Williams took his son by the ear. "You march home!" he commanded. Sam marched, not looking back, and his father followed the small figure huplaxably.

"You go! to whip me!" quavered Penrod, alone with justice.

"Wash your face at that hydrant," said his father sternly.

About fifteen minutes later Penrod, hurriedly entering the corner drug store, two blocks distant, was astonished to perceive a familiar form at the soda counter.

"Yay, Penrod," said Sam Williams, "what some body? Come on. He didn't lick me. He didn't do anything to me at all. He gave me a quarter."

"So did mine," said Penrod.

(To Be Continued.)

now are you coming along with your new magazine, the Society Girl?

"All right. But the mailing proposition bothers me."

"How's that?"

"I don't like to send her out in a wrapper."—Louisville Courier Journal.

A Good Actor.

Patience—So she married an actor? Patience—Oh, yes!

"Was he a good actor?"

"Oh, yes; he acted as if he loved her."—Yonkers Statesman.

Here is the Answer in WEBSTER'S NEW INTERNATIONAL THE MERRIAM WEBSTER

Every day in your talk and reading, at home, on the street, in the office, shop and school you likely question the meaning of some new word. A friend asks "What makes that harder?" You seek the location of Lockport in the pronunciation of Lockport. What is the word? This new Webster's answers all kinds of questions in Language, History, Biography, Fiction, Foreign Words, Trades, Arts and Sciences, with accuracy.

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The Mercury.
Newport, R. I.
PUBLISHED BY MERCURY PUBLISHING CO.
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Saturday, June 19, 1915.

\$102,095,000 in gold have been imported into the United States since Jan. 1.

It is claimed that the United States has a plan nearly completed to equip a volunteer army of 650,000 men in 24 hours.

Exports of munitions of war in April are estimated to have had a value close to \$30,000,000, with every indication that the totals for May and this month will be greatly in excess of the first month named.

Only five of one hundred and forty two leading papers in the United States printed in English have endorsed in any manner Secretary Bryan's stand against the President. Bryan must feel lonesome these days.

President Wilson is said to feel very hopeful of a favorable outcome of his controversy with Germany. To friends he expressed himself as feeling confident that the recent note would result in a full understanding with Germany, and that submarine warfare so far as American citizens and ships are concerned would be placed on a satisfactory basis. The President's confidence is based on official dispatches from Ambassador Gerard in Berlin as well as unofficial dispatches not only from Berlin but from other important German centers.

The Providence Journal still insists that the United States has been hoodwinked by the German Ambassador, and that instead of a special messenger being sent over to tell the Kaiser the feeling of the American people, a special purchasing agent for the imperial government was given a safe permit home. Even if that contention is correct, which is vigorously denied, we cannot see that any great harm has been done to this country. The Journal's hatred of Germany leads that paper to try to make much out of little.

The government has been again defeated in its attempt to break up big business. The U. S. Supreme Court, the highest judicial authority, has refused to set aside the lower courts' decision in favor of the Cash Register Co. Thus one by one the governments' persecutions of the business concerns of the country are being knocked into ludicrous desuetude. It is about time for this administration to stop, let business alone and give the country a chance to recuperate. It has cost the Cash Register Company \$400,000 to prove that it is not a wicked trust. But for its effect on the country at large it is worth it.

Suit for Typhoid Victims.

Action has been instituted in the United States court in New York to recover damages for the illness and deaths that occurred among the members of the official party from Rhode Island at the Centennial celebration of Perry's victory on Lake Erie, in September, 1818. After the party returned to Rhode Island, an epidemic of typhoid fever broke out, as the result of which several persons died and many others were confined in hospitals for a long time. The vessel on which the Rhode Island party traveled across the Lake was the Rochester belonging to Richellieu and Ontario Navigation Company, a Canadian concern. Plans had been under way for some time to libel the steamer in behalf of the claimants on her first trip into American waters, and on Thursday when the vessel came into Buffalo, N. Y., the necessary papers were served on her officers. This brings the case into the Federal court, and it will probably be tried in Buffalo. The total amount of the claims filed by the Rhode Islanders against the vessel is \$501,000. Much of this is asked for Newporters, the local claimants being as follows: Harry Amey, J. S. Bradfield, William E. Braley, Dr. C. F. Barker, W. J. Dawley, J. J. Dawley, Ernest Durfee, Milton Dennis, F. C. Foster, Harry L. Issler, A. A. Knowlton, F. Koschinsky, Col. Frank P. King, Thomas H. Lawton, Vincent M. P. Pinto, D. A. Peckham, W. G. Biegel, G. B. Reynolds, Colonel A. A. Sherman, J. W. Thompson, W. S. Thompson, Enos Tinscomb, and John Wenzel. Mrs. C. K. Turner, mother of Henry E. Turner, who died from typhoid, asks for \$25,000.

Much interest is naturally felt in this community as to the outcome of the case. The legal procedure was worked up by Congressman O'Shaughnessy.

Newport's Valuation.

The total valuation of the City of Newport placed this year by the assessors at \$1,000,000, which is substantially the same as last year. The valuation of Newport is larger than that of any other city in the State. The valuation of the city is based on the value of the property owned by the city and the value of the property owned by the citizens. The valuation of the city is based on the value of the property owned by the city and the value of the property owned by the citizens. The valuation of the city is based on the value of the property owned by the city and the value of the property owned by the citizens.

A Patriotic Movement.

Efforts at a better assimilation of our foreign-born voting population are gaining scope and strength. The plan of choosing a date, usually the Fourth of July, for some form of public demonstration marking the entry of a large body of new citizens into our public life began in a number of American cities a few years ago. Los Angeles has made it an annual event. Boston and Philadelphia have lately recognized its social and political importance. This year New York will have impressive exercises on the Fourth of July at the College of the City of New York at which the 20,000 men naturalized there during the past year will be the central figures in a program to include speaking, the singing of patriotic songs, and a proper decoration of the new Americans.

Many of the evils of American municipal government are due to the fact that new citizens are left in the hands of machine politicians. A right understanding of the aims and ideals of American citizenship cannot come to them through the hasty processes of merely legal naturalization, which leaves them with an impression that becoming an American is only a matter of form, imposing no obligation and appealing to no feeling. They are left without a just sense of the dignity and responsibility of citizenship and too often a prey to the designs of corrupt politicians.

If not inevitable, it is at least logical that thousands of such new citizens held in racial groups, becoming innocents to public security through cultivation of the clanish or factional spirit rather than one of patriotism. This is their misfortune and not their fault. We ourselves have been lacking in the patriotic work of maintaining higher standards of citizenship among them. That the melting pot may some time be in danger of bursting for want of care we have had late occasion to see.

The Belgium at our Door.

History never repeats itself in detail, but like general causes produce like general effects. The cry of the madmen starting multitude swirling around and into the conical house in the City of Mexico, is almost an echo of that of the mob which went from Paris to Versailles crying, "Give us bread." But because bread is beyond the hands and hopes of starving Mexicans, they cry only "Give us corn." It is not to a Bourbon king they cry. Their cry rises into a chaos, an anarchy, made by bores, adventurers and soldiers of fortune who, within the past year, have devastated a land and left it bare. But the hunger which leads to despair and desperation is the same as of old, and will lead, now as then, if unsatisfied, to the torch, the knife and the reign of terror.

The American Red Cross is doing a splendid work in Mexico, but, at its best, it is incapable of the miracle which once fed a multitude on a few loaves and fishes. The response, in this country, to its appeals for help, and to that of President Wilson, could be much more generous than it yet shows signs of becoming. The appeal cannot possibly be made as urgent as is the need. Conditions in Mexico have been suffering to drift until the roar of the catarract is heard. We now have a Belgium at our door. What we may have to do later on, it is useless to discuss, in view of what we have to do now. The duty of the hour is to help the helpless. The fighting men we can deal with at another time, and, if need be, in another way.

Degrees Conferred.

The largest number of degrees in her history were granted at the 14th Commencement Exercises of Brown University on Wednesday. First degrees were awarded to 155 students, liberal degrees of A.B. and Ph.D. to 125 men and to 41 students of the Women's College, and the degree of Sc.D. to 19 men. The 42 advanced degrees included A.M., Sc.M., Sc.D. and Ph.D. Nine honorary degrees were awarded, bringing the total to 285, a gain of 25 over 1914.

Honorary degrees were bestowed by President Farnham as follows: LL.D., President John H. Fisher of the University of the State of New York; Albany, and President Henry N. MacCracken of Vassar College; Litt.D., Dr. Talbot Williams of the Pulitzer School of Journalism, Columbia University, and Professor Walter C. Bronson, Jr., Brown University; D.D., Dr. Rev. Samuel C. Babcock, Suffragan Bishop of Massachusetts, Boston, and Rev. Clarence M. Gallup, 95, Central Baptist Church, Providence; A.M., Professor Charles H. Forbes, 90, Phillips Andover Academy, James Preston Wilson, Youngstown, Ohio, and Theodore D. Rowell, Providence.

The gift of \$10,000 to found the Charles H. Colver Scholarship was announced. The total first year's contributions to the Loyalty Fund were reported as approximately \$10,000 of which \$10,000 was turned over to the University by the Trustees of the Fund.

John C. Brown, Esq., was called to the bar in this city on Friday, with a large gathering present. It is known that Mr. Brown has been practicing law in the Eastern States for many years. He is a member of the New York State Bar Association and the American Bar Association. He is also a member of the New York State Legislature. He is a well-known and respected member of the legal profession in this city.

Women as Fighters.

In the city of Trieste, Austrian in government but chiefly Italian in population, mobs clamoring for war against the Austrian emperor, made violent street demonstrations and nearly all the rioters were women of Italian blood. The crowds of women were so warlike that the garrison opened fire on them, killing over forty. So goes on the chaos of intensified cruelty and bloodshed, with even the sex line broken down here and there in military operations.

If the killing in Europe is to be indiscriminate it is clear that women, seeing their children mangled with bombs from overhead, or other new agents of destruction, will fight for their offspring. Every funeral of a child killed by a hostile explosive will inflame the resentment of women and men alike, and the feminine part of a community would soon be under arms. In Europe generally women are replacing men in various industries. They are motormen and conductors on the car lines in several large cities of the continent, and are planting and reaping the crops. Some of the best shots with rifles have been women. Their courage in defense of their children, not to say generally, is beyond question.

But what of the course of civilization if mankind is to be plunged into this lower depth of bloody depravity? The forty women who in the streets of Trieste are a part of the hideous drama of manhood cruelly pretending to be a form of human government entitled not only to obedience but loyal admiration. If the commonest humanity were shown in the present war women would not gather to be mowed down by artillery and machine guns.

The Secretary of State.

Robert Lansing, the new Secretary of State, interim, has had long experience as a government counselor. It is said that he has had more experience in international arbitration than any living American. He acted as counsel for the United States government in the Behring sea arbitration in Paris in 1902, in the real commission in Victoria in 1907, in the Alaska boundary dispute at London in 1908, in the Atlantic fisheries arbitration at The Hague in 1912 and as general counsel of the United States before the British-American mixed claims commission held in Washington in 1913. At different times he has acted as counsel for foreign governments.

As counselor for the state department, Mr. Lansing had an unusual opportunity of showing his many qualifications for the position he is now occupying. He is diplomatic, courteous, fearless, considerate, democratic in his bearing, and has the good fortune of making warm friends of all with whom he comes in contact. People who are interested in international law and diplomatic affairs feel that the President could not find a better qualified man than Mr. Lansing for the most important and exacting position of Secretary of State in these unsettled times.

Board of Aldermen.

At the weekly meeting of the board of aldermen on Thursday evening, several licenses were granted for auto hackney carriages, this being a matter that has long been in dispute. A communication from the Newport Water Works stated that the city had no right to grant the use of water for the Broadway payment, and that both the city and the contractor would be held responsible for the bills. It was voted to call for bids for the new John Clark school, the bids to be in within three weeks. Mr. Arter, local agent for the American LaFrance fire apparatus, stated that the company would not be able to ship all the apparatus on contract time, but that it would be about a week late. In executive session the papers prepared by the applicants for positions in the fire department were examined, and some 15 men were certified to the city physician for medical examination.

Superior Court.

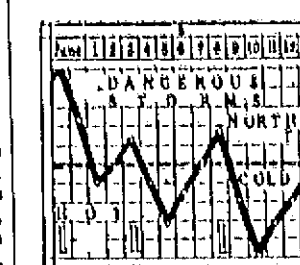
The Superior Court has not had a very strenuous week, several cases having been settled just previous to the time assigned for trial. Criminal cases were in order Monday morning, and several defendants took sentence. There was no case for trial on Tuesday, and Wednesday was devoted on account of Brown commencement.

On Thursday the jury heard the case of William E. Stanhope vs. Emma B. Archibald, growing out of an automobile collision at Hay and Bull streets on June 11, 1913. After plaintiff's evidence was in, counsel for defendant moved for a nonsuit, and after argument the court granted the motion.

Mr. William H. Aggs, a well known colored resident of Newport, died at his home on Edgar court on Monday morning after a considerable illness. He had been a member of Mt. Zion A. M. E. Church for many years, and was also a member of the colored Masonic and Odd Fellows bodies. His funeral was held on Wednesday, the remains being escorted to the grave by Benjamin B. Gardner, Commandery, Stone Mill Lodge, and Captain Edgar, headed by the Municipal Band.

The Portuguese residents of this vicinity had a big celebration last Sunday in observance of Holy Name Day. The usual procession of little children was formed and marched from Father Francis to St. Joseph's Church, where special services were held. The band headed by a Fall River band.

WEATHER BULLETIN.



Indications are that June temperatures will average about normal but will go to great extremes. From 1 to 15 unusually cool, 16 to 25 unusually warm. Excessive precipitation in all southern sections, including Pacific coast, except parts of South Atlantic states. Deficiency of rain north of latitude 30, particularly in middle northwest. Less rain in west gulf states, including all of lower Mississippi valley, following June 20.

Exceedingly dangerous storms between north latitudes 30 and 40, June 1 to 12. Most emphatic warnings of great danger on and near this continent. Urgent warnings are given of tornadoes in the Mississippi valley and dangerous tropical storms on South Atlantic coast, Gulf of Mexico and Caribbean sea. An unusual cold wave and frosts in middle northwest is expected June 8 to 13.

Treble line represents reasonable normal temperatures, the heavy black line the predicted departures from normal. The black line tending upward indicates rising temperatures and downward indicates falling temperatures. Where the heavy temperature line goes above normal indications are for warmer, and below cooler than usual. The indications when storm waves will cross meridian 95, moving eastward. Count one or two days later for east of meridian 95, and one to three days earlier for west of it. Warm waves will be about a day earlier and cool waves a day later.

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Washington, D. C. June 17, 1915.

Last bulletin gave forecasts of disturbance to cross continent June 21 to 23, with wave 20 to 24, cool wave 23 to 27. That wave was expected to cross usually hot southern following, which the trend of long-periods will be more rapidly downward till about July 9 than the reason would indicate. About June 18 very hot weather is expected in great central valleys and a little later in eastern sections.

Next disturbances will reach Pacific coast about June 21, cross Pacific slope by close of 24, great central valleys 25 to 28, eastern sections 26. Warm wave will cross Pacific slope about June 21, great central valleys 26, eastern sections 28. Cool wave will cross Pacific slope about June 21, great central valleys 23, eastern sections 26.

This disturbance will bring moderate weather with a general downward temperature trend, storms of only moderate force and rain increasing in southern and eastern sections.

Last part of June promises fair weather except a little too dry in the middle northwest and too much rain in some parts south of latitude 40, particularly in the cotton states.

July weather promises to be generally fair. The week centering on July 15 is expected to be unusually hot, part of the week where there is a shortage of rain and the week centering on July 25 is expected to be unusually cool, particularly where there is an excess of rain.

The rain month of July will extend

Rev. T. Wellington Henderson, D. D., for several years pastor of Mt. Zion A. M. E. Church of this city, who left Newport about a week ago after retiring from the pastorate because of failing health, died very suddenly in Philadelphia on Wednesday morning. He had been engaged in the military for fifty years, and had long been a leader of his race. In his younger days he was an active worker for his people in the State of Kansas, publishing a paper and taking an active part in the initiation of many important movements for the colored people. During his four years stay in Newport he made many friends here, and did some excellent work for his church.

The Supreme Court has handed down a decision in the case brought in behalf of the Town of Middletown against Barclay Hazard to secure the reopening of the highway on Sachuest neck. The Supreme Court sustains the decision of the Superior Court, which gave a verdict for the Town, and finds that there is a public highway down the neck which may be re-opened. This case has been in the courts for a long time, and a considerable legal battle has been waged over it.

Mr. Edward Griffith's new Ford touring car was considerably damaged on Wednesday by being struck by a large Massachusetts car, which was on its way to Fall River. The driver of the large car was disposed to push on without giving any account of himself, and was considerably surprised on reaching Stone Bridge to find that the long arm of the law had reached out to intercept him and bring him back to Newport.

The Secretary of the Interior Lane says: "Excellent progress is being made in the development of the Rittman process, and there is every reason to believe that both the gasless and the benzol processes will be on a commercial working plane within a reasonably short time." This means much lower prices for these products, and will work a great saving to automobile owners.

The New York Sun says that President Wilson's note has produced so good an impression in Germany that the feeling of tension has disappeared and Americans are now being treated as well as ever. In Berlin it is no longer necessary for Americans to conceal their nationality.

The Waterbury Clock Co., which has been running on short time for several years, has begun night and day operations with a force of 5000 employees. The activity is due partly to the cutting off of the supply of German clocks for this country and South America.

Pittsburgh advises that the steel and iron industry continues to improve and the mills are overloaded with orders in nearly all kinds of material.

Mr. and Mrs. Vincent Astor have returned to New York after inspecting their Newport residence where they will spend the summer.

Among the graduates of Dartmouth College at this commencement is Mr. Harold Bradford Watson of this city.

MISS MARSHALL IS GIVEN CLEAN BILL

Sensational Charges Against Hospital Head Withdrawn

The hearing of sensational charges against Miss Alice Marshall, superintendent of the University of Massachusetts hospital, came to a sudden end when Abraham Blumenthal withdrew his charges and the able woman passed a vote exonerating Miss Marshall and exonerating Blumenthal in her.

Women who thronged the room in which the third week of the hearing had just begun cheered and applauded Miss Marshall's victory.

Miss Marshall was accused at the hearing of polluting beer and whiskey drinking at the hospital, and Sunday evening playing auto rides at night by Miss Marshall and several of the nurses, and indulging also in the allegations.

OFF FOR YAQUI LAND

Matinee Under Admiral Howard Will Protect American Colonists

With three companies, British and men of the United States Marine Corps, Admiral Howard, British commandant, arrived from San Diego, Calif., for the Lower California coast.

Whether Mayberry of the state of Arizona advised the United States it would be unnecessary to land any of its troops in order to protect the American colonists, as he would furnish troops for the purpose. However, a decision will remain unchanged, however.

Whether colonists in the Yaqui valley will determine for themselves if they wish to leave the region of Indian depredations. Instructions of Howard are to give no aid to anyone if they ask for it, to fight for the region if necessary, but not to take any territory.

Howard is under orders to dispatch his latest twenty miles inland, if necessary, to protect Americans threatened by the Indians, who had threatened to annihilate all foreigners. State department advised that the Indians had declared war on Germany, Mexico and the United States.

YACHT RAMS STEAMER

Two Passengers Killed on Ship Collision in Dense Fog

George H. Kendrick, president of the Massachusetts Packing and Hauling company, and John J. Brown of Cambridge were killed when the steamship Thunker Hill, Boston bound, with a big passenger list, was rammed by the big steamer yacht Yacolda on Thursday night, about twenty-three miles out from New York.

Plowing through the port side of the Thunker Hill, about midnight, in a dense fog, the yacht wrecked nearly twenty-five staterooms.

The commander of the Thunker Hill, Captain Holmes, had no time to avoid collision, according to passengers.

After those who had been knocked overboard were rescued, and those at the crew of the yacht who were in the water had been picked up, Holmes turned the Thunker Hill about and started back to New York.

The yacht also put back under her own steam.

\$1,500,000 FOR SUFFRAGE

Nearly All of Mrs. Leslie's Estate Left to Women

An inventory filed at New York of the property mentioned in the will of the late Mrs. Frank Leslie, showed that nearly \$1,500,000 will be turned over to Mrs. Leslie C. Call for the use of the suffrage cause.

The will of Mrs. Leslie, who had the title of Baroness De Buns, left cash and property valued at nearly \$1,500,000, and provided that all but about \$200,000 was to be given to Mrs. Call to be used entirely at her discretion, the only proviso being that the suffrage cause shall benefit.

THE GREEK ELECTIONS

War Party Returns Venizelos to Head of Government

The Venizelos "war party" won an overwhelming victory in the Greek elections. At least 200 Venizelos deputies were elected, assuring the former premier a majority in parliament and making certain his return to the head of the government.

Venizelos' supporters organized a demonstration here when the returns showed the former premier had swept Attica.

Destroyer Walwright Launched by the government by the New York Shipbuilding Company, was launched at Camden, N. J. The vessel is one of the largest of its type in the American navy.

Tufts' President Inaugurated. Herman C. Hunn was inaugurated as president of Tufts college, Medford, Mass., with the participation of graduates from several foreign countries and from all parts of the United States.

British Naval Casualties. Premier Lloyd George announced that British losses of submarines in the British naval war to May 25, 1915, were:

British submarines lost: 1. E. 1, 2. E. 2, 3. E. 3, 4. E. 4, 5. E. 5, 6. E. 6, 7. E. 7, 8. E. 8, 9. E. 9, 10. E. 10, 11. E. 11, 12. E. 12, 13. E. 13, 14. E. 14, 15. E. 15, 16. E. 16, 17. E. 17, 18. E. 18, 19. E. 19, 20. E. 20, 21. E. 21, 22. E. 22, 23. E. 23, 24. E. 24, 25. E. 25, 26. E. 26, 27. E. 27, 28. E. 28, 29. E. 29, 30. E. 30, 31. E. 31, 32. E. 32, 33. E. 33, 34. E. 34, 35. E. 35, 36. E. 36, 37. E. 37, 38. E. 38, 39. E. 39, 40. E. 40, 41. E. 41, 42. E. 42, 43. E. 43, 44. E. 44, 45. E. 45, 46. E. 46, 47. E. 47, 48. E. 48, 49. E. 49, 50. E. 50, 51. E. 51, 52. E. 52, 53. E. 53, 54. E. 54, 55. E. 55, 56. E. 56, 57. E. 57, 58. E. 58, 59. E. 59, 60. E. 60, 61. E. 61, 62. E. 62, 63. E. 63, 64. E. 64, 65. E. 65, 66. E. 66, 67. E. 67, 68. E. 68, 69. E. 69, 70. E. 70, 71. E. 71, 72. E. 72, 73. E. 73, 74. E. 74, 75. E. 75, 76. E. 76, 77. E. 77, 78. E. 78, 79. E. 79, 80. E. 80, 81. E. 81, 82. E. 82, 83. E. 83, 84. E. 84, 85. E. 85, 86. E. 86, 87. E. 87, 88. E. 88, 89. E. 89, 90. E. 90, 91. E. 91, 92. E. 92, 93. E. 93, 94. E. 94, 95. E. 95, 96. E. 96, 97. E. 97, 98. E. 98, 99. E. 99, 100. E. 100, 101. E. 101, 102. E. 102, 103. E. 103, 104. E. 104, 105. E. 105, 106. E. 106, 107. E. 107, 108. E. 108, 109. E. 109, 110. E. 110, 111. E. 111, 112. E. 112, 113. E. 113, 114. E. 114, 115. E. 115, 116. E. 116, 117. E. 117, 118. E. 118, 119. E. 119, 120. E. 120, 121. E. 121, 122. E. 122, 123. E. 123, 124. E. 124, 125. E. 125, 126. E. 126, 127. E. 127, 128. E. 128, 129. E. 129, 130. E. 130, 131. E. 131, 132. E. 132, 133. E. 133, 134. E. 134, 135. E. 135, 136. E. 136, 137. E. 137, 138. E. 138, 139. E. 139, 140. E. 140, 141. E. 141, 142. E. 142, 143. E. 143, 144. E. 144, 145. E. 145, 146. E. 146, 147. E. 147, 148. E. 148, 149. E. 149, 150. E. 150, 151. E. 151, 152. E. 152, 153. E. 153, 154. E. 154, 155. E. 155, 156. E. 156, 157. E. 157, 158. E. 158, 159. E. 159, 160. E. 160, 161. E. 161, 162. E. 162, 163. E. 163, 164. E. 164, 165. E. 165, 166. E. 166, 167. E. 167, 168. E. 168, 169. E. 169, 170. E. 170, 171. E. 171, 172. E. 172, 173. E. 173, 174. E. 174, 175. E. 175, 176. E. 176, 177. E. 177, 178. E. 178, 179. E. 179, 180. E. 180, 181. E. 181, 182. E. 182, 183. E. 183, 184. E. 184, 185. E. 185, 186. E. 186, 187. E. 187, 188. E. 188, 189. E. 189, 190. E. 190, 191. E. 191, 192. E. 192, 193. E. 193, 194. E. 194, 195. E. 195, 196. E. 196, 197. E. 197, 198. E. 198, 199. E. 199, 200. E. 200, 201. E. 201, 202. E. 202, 203. E. 203, 204. E. 204, 205. E. 205, 206. E. 206, 207. E. 207, 208. E. 208, 209. E. 209, 210. E. 210, 211. E. 211, 212. E. 212, 213. E. 213, 214. E. 214, 215. E. 215, 216. E. 216, 217. E. 217, 218. E. 218, 219. E. 219, 220. E. 220, 221. E. 221, 222. E. 222, 223. E. 223, 224. E. 224, 225. E. 225, 226. E. 226, 227. E. 227, 228. E. 228, 229. E. 229, 230. E. 230, 231. E. 231, 232. E. 232, 233. E. 233, 234. E. 234, 235. E. 235, 236. E. 236, 237. E. 237, 238. E. 238, 239. E. 239, 240. E. 240, 241. E. 241, 242. E. 242, 243. E. 243, 244. E. 244, 245. E. 245, 246. E. 246, 247. E. 247, 248. E. 248, 249. E. 249, 250. E. 250, 251. E. 251, 252. E. 252, 253. E. 253, 254. E. 254, 255. E. 255, 256. E. 256, 257. E. 257, 258. E. 258, 259. E. 259, 260. E. 260, 261. E. 261, 262. E. 262, 263. E. 263, 264. E. 264, 265. E. 265, 266. E. 266, 267. E. 267, 268. E. 268, 269. E. 269, 270. E. 270, 271. E. 271, 272. E. 272, 273. E. 273, 274. E. 274, 275. E. 275, 276. E. 276, 277. E. 277, 278. E. 278, 279. E. 279, 280. E. 280, 281. E. 281, 282. E. 282, 283. E. 283, 284. E. 284, 285. E. 285, 286. E. 286, 287. E. 287, 288. E. 288, 289. E. 289, 290. E. 290, 291. E. 291, 292. E. 292, 293. E. 293, 294. E. 294, 295. E. 295, 296. E. 296, 297. E. 297, 298. E. 298, 299. E. 299, 300. E. 300, 301. E. 301, 302. E. 302, 303. E. 303, 304. E. 304, 305. E. 305, 306. E. 306, 307. E. 307, 308. E. 308, 309. E. 309, 310. E. 310, 311. E. 311, 312. E. 312, 313. E. 313, 314. E. 314, 315. E. 315, 316. E. 316, 317. E. 317, 318. E. 318, 319. E. 319, 320. E. 320, 321. E. 321, 322. E. 322, 323. E. 323, 324. E. 324, 325. E. 325, 326. E. 326, 327. E. 327, 328. E. 328, 329. E. 329, 330. E. 330, 331. E. 331, 332. E. 332, 333. E. 333, 334. E. 334, 335. E. 335, 336. E. 336, 337. E. 337, 338. E. 338, 339. E. 339, 340. E. 340, 341. E. 341, 342. E. 342, 343. E. 343,

CASUALTY LIST
IS VERY HEAVYOver Half Million Shells Fired
In Flanders Fight

FRENCH DRIVE GERMANS BACK

Gain Ground Used by Enemy at Base of Defense—Paris Reports Progress in the Vosges—Eastern Battle Line Extends About Seven Hundred Miles—Italian Forces Rapidly Driving Heavier Tanks—Three Turkish Transports Sunk by British—Austrian Plunger Torpedoed and Sunk an Italian Submarine

French troops won a notable victory over the Germans. The French official report admits that the French have made gains along a 600-mile front in the neighborhood of Bouchemin, but claims that fighting in the eastern area has resulted in the German favor.

It is admitted by both North and Paris that the losses have been unusually heavy in both sides. But even if the French have paid high, they have taken control of the peak of the Chateau de Carleval, the basis of which, filled with water, have for weeks served as the center of the German defense of the Simoes district.

This position has been strengthened by the capture by the French of the Bouchemin cemetery and a gain of ground on the slopes north of Bouchemin, known on the military maps as Hill 119.

On the line between Bouchemin and Noville the fighting has been furious. The Germans attacked an ally of 200,000 men on this short section of the front, with heavy reserves in the rear, and drove forward against the French in a desperate effort to regain the ground lost there during the last few weeks.

French frontal attacks. Repeated attacks were hurled back by the French forces, who, striking quickly while the Germans were in confusion, pressed forward, making important gains on three sides of Bouchemin and advancing in three directions from Noville. The French batteries, during the three days of the last twenty-four hours, have fired nearly 300,000 shells, while the Germans have used probably no fewer.

The death toll in the face of such artillery work has of necessity been very large. The French war office admits that the French losses have been serious. It asserts, however, that the German casualties have been even greater.

In the Vosges, Altonho, a suburb of Metz, on the Moselle river, has been captured. Metz, a town of 100,000, has been set on fire by the Germans and is burning. Hiesbruck, a little to the north of Metz, has fallen into French hands after a furious assault.

Long Battle Line in East. It is fairly certain that there is fighting along the entire 700 miles of the eastern battle line. From the Nicman, an it goes into East Prussia, to the Morhine line at the border of Bukovina, 3,650,000 Germans and Austrians have assumed the offensive against the Russian armies.

There are reports of spirited actions at Augustow, Kalvaria, Ordno, around Onowice, along the Namulow and Maraw lines, north of Przemysl, on the Vistula, south of that line on the Bzura river, and then in Galicia, where the heaviest fighting of all is to be found in the general advance from three directions towards Lemberg, with the idea of clearing the entire country of Russians.

One official dispatch from Berlin says the Russians have abandoned their positions to the north of Bzenawa on the San river, in Galicia, and have been retreating towards Tarnowgorod in Russian Poland.

The official statement of the Russian general staff tells of the fighting and speaks of successes at certain points, but says very little of the general situation.

Colonel Replington, the military expert of the London Times, declares that upon the result of the struggle in Galicia depends the character of the campaign in other theatres of the war for months to come.

Italians Close to Objective. Italian outposts have arrived in sight of Trieste, according to a message from Udine.

Fierce fighting in the Monte Nero zone, north of Tolmino, on the Italian front, is reported in an official report from General Cadorna, the chief of staff, issued by the war department. The Alpine troops in this region are using mounts in paths unknown to the enemy and falling unaware on the strongly fortified Austrian trenches. Almost all of this region is now in the hands of Italians.

Italian troops have recovered Morito on the railroad from Rovereto to the head of Lake, important towns at Arco and Riva before the Italians invading Trento from the western side is believed to be only a question of a few days.

The crossing of the Isont, and especially the occupation of the town of Metkovic by the Italians, has had a tremendous effect on the defenses of Germany and Austria.

Revels indicate the waters of the Adriatic in the Adriatic, the Italian navy has taken the 2500-horsepower electric engine used in setting Trieste and nearby cities, and also to furnish electric power for military purposes, especially for the working of the guns in the Gorizia batteries.

Turkish Transports Sunk

A telegram from Athens says news has been received there from Mudros that a British submarine torpedoed and sank three Turkish transports loaded with troops, in the Dardanelles above Nigata. The greater part of the troops and crews are said to have been drowned.

Mudros is a port on the island of Lemnos, off the entrance to the Dardanelles straits.

It is officially announced that the Italian submarine Medusa has been torpedoed and sunk by an Austrian submarine, says a dispatch from Rome.

The Medusa was a vessel of 211 tons and was built in 1911. She had a complement of thirteen crew members and eight Chinese sailors. Her ordinary complement was fourteen men.

REPRISALS ARE STOPPED

Germany Follows England in Change of Treatment of Captured Officers

The exceptional treatment which was being accorded to German submarine boat prisoners in England and to an equal number of British officers prisoners in Germany has discontinued.

Germany notified the American embassy at Berlin that the British officers who were selected for extraordinary treatment in England, like the submarine prisoners in England, hereafter be confined with the other prisoners of war and given the same treatment.

With this incident out of the way, it is hoped that negotiations between Germany and England for the release of many civilians who are incarcerated for military service, which were interrupted when the captured crews of submarines were placed in confinement, may be resumed. The negotiations at that time were virtually complete.

DENIAL OF GERMAN HOAX

Bernstorff Will Make Personal Explanation to State Department

An emphatic official denial of the report that the German ambassador had violated the courtesy of the United States state department by sending Dr. Alfred Meyer of the supply department of the German army to Germany under a safe conduct requested for Dr. Meyer-Gerhard, special envoy from the German ambassador to the German foreign office, was wired to the state department by the German ambassador, now located at Constantinople, Dr. J. I.

Ambassador von Bernstorff personally telegraphed to the state department that he would call upon Secretary of State Lansing at once. It is assumed he will deny the charges made against him in the press.

FRIENDLY TOWARD NOTE

German Officials and Press Show No Bitterness Toward U. S.

Ambassador Gerard called his first informal report on how the latest American note to Germany was received in official quarters in Berlin.

He spoke of its reception as friendly and courteous, and said unanimous opinion seemed to be that the document afforded a basis for diplomatic negotiations and settlement.

Long extracts from German newspaper editorials were transmitted by the ambassador. In them is a friendliness of tone and an absence of the bitterness which has previously characterized some of the newspaper utterances.

Billard Granted Immunity. The federal district court at New York granted immunity to John L. Billard, former director of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad company, who was indicted with twenty other directors, past and present, for alleged criminal violation of the anti-trust law.

Auto Kills Electrical Engineer. Joshua Kille, an electrical engineer, with an office in Boston, was instantly killed when he was run over by an automobile owned by F. H. Moxley, a Boston broker, and operated by his chauffeur, John O. Newhall.

Aged Doctor Goes to Prison. Dr. Augustus W. Turner, 69, was sentenced at Boston to from five to six years in state prison for performing a criminal operation on Miss Irene Richardson, who died as a result of the operation.

Rich Man a Suicide. No motive for the suicide of George N. Hall, 49, a wealthy real estate owner of Worcester, Mass., can be found. The medical examiner pronounced death due to premeditated suicide by shooting.

Killed by Jitney Bus. Manuel Francis, 39, died at New Bedford, Mass., from injuries received there as he was struck by a jitney bus owned and operated by Richard Gilmore.

Mile of Smoke From Lassen. Lassen peak, California, erupted for the first time, belching a pillar of smoke reported to reach a mile skyward.

James Donovan, 5, died at Pawtucket, R. I., of a fractured skull received by falling from a doorstep. The McCarthy Boot and Shoe company of Natick, Mass., was adjudged bankrupt.

There is a total of 2562 hospitals for wounded soldiers in England, Ireland and Wales, with 175,181 beds. Lewis H. Pollard, of Mansfield, Mass., was drowned by the shifting of his canoe at Roslindale, Me. Carrying the passengers and a cargo of fruit and vegetables, the canoe was driven ashore by a heavy sea.

Joseph Nelson, 19, lost his life while bathing at Fitchfield, Mass. Francis Haver, 3, was drowned while wading at Bar Harbor, Me. Mrs. Sarah O. Cox celebrated her 100th birthday at her home in Maiden, Mass., where she was born.

DEATHS DUE TO
INCOMPETENCELusitania's Crew Failed to Aid
in Lowering Boats

COUNTERMANDING OF ORDERS

Witnesses Say They Were Compelled to Leave Boats After Entering Them—Captain Did Not Think Ship in Danger—Carson Thinks Submarine Hit Both Sides of Liner

Charges that incompetency of the Lusitania's crew was partly responsible for the heavy loss of life when the liner was torpedoed, were made by survivors who testified at the official inquiry at London.

A passenger named Baker swore that the steamer lacked competent men to aid in lowering the boats and that several passengers undertook the task.

"I was helping to put one boat over," said Baker, "when Captain Turner ordered me to get into the lifeboats. I thought the ship was in danger. The ship isn't going to sink."

Other evidence showed that Anderson countermanded the orders Captain Turner had given previously to get the women and children into the boats. A number of witnesses testified that they got into the boats and had to leave them later on orders from Anderson.

Before the testimony of passenger survivors was taken Turner, who was in command of the Lusitania at the time she went down, was recalled to the dock. He admitted that for fully ten minutes he did not realize that the Lusitania was sinking, but he denied he had ordered women and children to leave the boats.

Mrs. Hoxsler, a survivor, partly contradicted Turner. She said she heard the captain order the passengers to leave the boats.

Turner was asked why the collapsible boats had not been freed from their chocks on entering the danger zone. He replied he feared the boats would slide about when the ship listed and sweep passengers into the sea. The captain admitted further that some boats were strapped on the top of others.

Attorney General Carson expressed his conviction that a second submarine was laying in wait on the port side of the Lusitania. He made this statement in reply to an argument put forward by Baron Morsey, who said he thought a mistake had been made by Benjamin O'Neill, one of the witnesses, before the court, who testified he had seen the wash of a torpedo passing the stern of the Lusitania from the port to the starboard side, immediately after the liner had been hit on the starboard side.

O'Neill was formerly in the navy. He is positive that he recognized the wash of a torpedo, although he did not see the submarine which fired it from the port side.

This testimony of O'Neill's was corroborated by another seaman witness, who testified also that he saw the wash of two torpedoes from the starboard side. These came forward in parallel lines until they almost reached the ship, when they parted at a right angle, first one and then the other striking the Lusitania.

Chief Howard Jones declared he had not seen Hoxsler on the upper decks of the Lusitania after the liner left New York.

Chief Carpenter Robertson said the condition of the lifeboats was good when the Lusitania left New York. In reply to the statement that a certain lifeboat leaked so badly that all but two of the occupants were drowned, Robertson said it was possible for the hot sun to have warped the boat's sides.

D. A. Thomas, known as the "Lusitania coal king," who was on the Lusitania, was of the opinion that some members of the crew did not obey the captain's order to attend first to the rescue of women and children, but attempted to save themselves first.

TAFT AT THE HEAD

Former President Is Honored by the New Peace League

Former President Taft was elected president of the new Peace league at the closing meeting of the voluntary peace congress at Philadelphia.

In his address Taft cited the United States supreme court and its perfect and unflinching mediation between the states as the pattern and precedent for the great new tribunal.

He reviewed the long and friendly relations between this country and England and recalled the vast scope and success of arbitration between the two nations to intimate that England and this country would assume the promulgation of the new idea to the world at large.

KING PASSES CRISIS

Immediate Danger of Constantine's Death Has Been Removed

The surgeons who operated on King Constantine issued a statement, prior to their departure, that the worst phase of the king's illness was over and that all immediate danger had been removed.

The hope, they added, was justified that the king would soon become convalescent, although complete recovery would be necessarily slow.

Pardon of Connecticut "Lifer." After serving twenty-three years of a life sentence in the Connecticut state prison for the murder of Daniel O'Connell of North Stratford, Charles J. Hallahan was pardoned.

AEROPLANE DROPS
FIVE HUNDRED FEETAviator Warnford and American
Passenger Are Killed

Lieutenant Reginald A. J. Warnford was killed by the fall of an aeroplane at Bour, France. Warnford was piloting the machine, which had as a passenger Henry B. Needham, the American writer, who also was killed.

Warnford was piloting the machine, which had as a passenger Henry B. Needham, the American writer, who also was killed.

Warnford and Needham fell from a height of 500 feet. The accident resulted from an explosion in mid-air, which caused Warnford to lose control, the machine crashing to earth.

Needham had been in Europe about four months acting as correspondent of magazines and a New York newspaper.

Warnford, a young Canadian, suddenly acquired renown by destroying a Zeppelin over Belgium on June 7, this being the first time on record that a Zeppelin had been wrecked by an aviator in an aeroplane. The twenty-eight men in the Zeppelin's crew were killed.

For this feat Warnford was decorated with the Victoria Cross and the Cross of the Legion of Honor.

PLEADS NOT GUILTY

Morrison Is Charged With Murder of Driver of Jitney Bus

Charged with the murder at Pawtucket, R. I., of Leslie G. Hopkins, the driver of a jitney bus, Herbert J. Morrison was held without bail for a further hearing on June 18. He pleaded not guilty.

Hopkins, who lived at Providence, had a jitney bus route from Olneyville through Broadway to Market street, Providence. The point in Pawtucket where he was found in a motor car from the Attleboro line, about five miles from his route.

When searched by Medical Examiner French, who viewed the body, there was found more than enough money to cover his day's receipts, so the police do not believe that robbery could have been the motive for the shooting.

Gratifying Mayor Ousted and Fined. George W. McLaughlin was ousted as mayor of Housherville, O., and given a suspended fine of \$10 and costs following his conviction on an indictment charging extortion by collecting excessive fees from prisoners taken to the mayor's court.

Heavy Snow in South Dakota. Snow fell at Hurley, S. D., the fall ranging from four to twelve inches. Rain fell continuously for twelve hours and then the downpour turned to snow.

GENERAL NEWS EVENTS

The Massachusetts Association of Men elected Edward M. Davis of Haverhill president.

Eleven men, 21, were instantly killed at the Belmont, Mass., electric light plant when he came in contact with the wires of a "lightning arrester."

Clinton J. Eaton, Georgetown, Mass., forest warden, who has held numerous other town offices, died from drinking vitriol by mistake.

Baroness Julia F. von Saxe, 90, widow of an ex-United States consul general to Havana, died at Boston.

The Charles B. Perry company, paper manufacturers, Boston, filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy, admitting \$11,161.66 liabilities.

Grand Duke Constantinovich, president of the Academy of Sciences of Russia, died at Petrograd.

Norman H. Vermitt, 23, of Reading, Mass., was drowned while canoeing.

Stanley Hoffmann, a florist with establishments in Boston and Cambridge, filed a petition in bankruptcy. The liabilities are \$57,727.43.

The pope has elevated Bishop Thomas F. Kennedy, rector of the American college at Rome, to the titular archbishop of Seleucia.

Placing about his neck a noose made from a roller towel, Aaron Maxwell, 40, committed suicide at Lawrence, Mass., by hanging.

ECZEMA ON LITTLE

GIRL'S FACE

Very Inflamed and Red Looking. Itched and Burned Badly. Did Not Sleep Well. Used Cuticura Soap and Ointment. Face Cleared.

33 Windsor Ave., East Lynn, Mass.—"My little girl's face broke out first as a pimple and she scratched it causing it to spread all over her face as a fine rash. There was an eruption on her chin and her face was very inflamed and red looking. I thought she would be scarred for life. I thought it was eczema and I had heard of Cuticura. I bought it and used it and it cleared her face. I am glad to say she is well and happy now."

"I tried all kinds of remedies and also different doctors but finally I bought Cuticura Soap and Ointment and I decided to try them. After using them a few times I was well pleased to find them so satisfactory for about two weeks. Her face cleared and now you would never know she had had any skin trouble."—(Signed) Mrs. R. Florence, August 5, 1917.

Sample Each Free by Mail. Although Cuticura Soap and Ointment are sold everywhere you may try them from your own home. Free sample each with 25¢ skin lotion on request. Address postcard "Cuticura, Dept. T, Boston."

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FOR VACATION TRIPS.
THE NEWPORT TRUST COMPANYHave on hand and for sale
TRAVELERS' CHECKSIssued by
The American Bankers Association,
The American Express Company,
The Adams Express Company,
Brown Brothers and Company,
The National City Bank of New York,
and Wells Fargo Express Company.REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF
The National Exchange Bank.

At Newport, in the State of Rhode Island, at the close of business, May 31, 1918.

RESOURCES.

Capital and Surplus	\$1,000,000.00	
Undivided Profits	67,000.00	
Total	\$1,067,000.00	
Assets		
Real Estate	\$1,000,000.00	
Loans	67,000.00	
Total	\$1,067,000.00	

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